

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:

an anterior portion comprising:

an anterior viewing element having a periphery and comprised of an optic having refractive power;

~~an anterior biasing element comprising at least one anterior translation member attached to first and second spaced attachment areas at the periphery of said anterior viewing element, each of said first and second attachment areas attached to said anterior viewing element at a location, said anterior biasing element having at said location a thickness in a direction substantially perpendicular to said periphery and a width in a direction substantially parallel to said periphery, the ratio of said width to said thickness being equal to or greater than 3;~~

and

a posterior portion comprising:

a posterior viewing element having a periphery, said posterior viewing element in spaced relationship to said anterior viewing element, said posterior viewing element comprised of an optic having refractive power;

~~a posterior biasing element comprising at least one posterior translation member attached to the posterior viewing element;~~

~~said anterior translation member biasing element and said posterior translation member biasing element meeting at an apex first and second apices of said intraocular lens, such that force on at least one of said anterior portion and said posterior portion causes relative movement of said viewing elements between an accommodated state and an unaccommodated state, said viewing elements being separated when in the accommodated state;~~

wherein said anterior biasing element comprises four arms, two of which extend from the anterior viewing element toward the first apex, and another two of which extend from the anterior viewing element toward the second apex;

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wherein said anterior biasing element exerts a biasing force on said anterior viewing element, said biasing force being greater when said viewing elements are in said unaccommodated state, than when said viewing elements are in said accommodated state.

2. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 1, wherein said viewing elements are biased toward said accommodated state, and said viewing elements are separated by a greater distance in said accommodated state than in said unaccommodated state.

3. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The lens of Claim 1, wherein said at least one posterior biasing element is attached to ~~third-first and fourth-second spaced posterior attachment areas at the periphery of said posterior viewing element, each of said third first and fourth-second posterior attachment areas having a thickness in a direction substantially perpendicular to said periphery and a width in a direction substantially parallel to said periphery, the ratio of said width to said thickness being equal to or greater than 3.~~

4. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:

a posterior portion comprising:

    a posterior viewing element having a periphery and comprised of an optic having refractive power;

    a posterior biasing element comprising at least one posterior translation member attached to first and second spaced attachment areas at the periphery of said posterior viewing element, each of said first and second attachment areas having a thickness in a direction substantially perpendicular to said periphery and a width in a direction substantially parallel to said periphery, the ratio of said width to said thickness being equal to or greater than 3;

and

an anterior portion comprising:

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an anterior viewing element having a periphery, said anterior viewing element in spaced relationship to said posterior viewing element;

an anterior biasing element comprising at least one anterior translation member attached to the anterior viewing element;

said anterior translation member and said posterior translation member meeting at an apex of said intraocular lens, such that force on at least one of said anterior portion and said posterior portion causes the separation between said viewing elements to change so that said viewing elements assume one of an accommodated state and an unaccommodated state;

wherein said viewing elements are biased toward said accommodated state.

5. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 4, wherein said viewing elements are separated when in the accommodated state.

6. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 4, wherein said at least one anterior biasing element is attached to third and fourth spaced attachment areas at the periphery of said anterior viewing element, each of said third and fourth attachment areas having a thickness in a direction substantially perpendicular to said periphery and a width in a direction substantially parallel to said periphery, the ratio of said width to said thickness being equal to or greater than 3.

7. (CANCELLED)

8. (CANCELLED)

9. (NEW) The lens of Claim 4, wherein a biasing force exerted by said anterior biasing element on said anterior viewing element is greater when said viewing elements are in said unaccommodated state, than when said viewing elements are in said accommodated state.